

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE *LEDRINÆ*

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In working out the *Ledrinæ* of British India, for vol. IV of « India Rhynchota » now being printed, I also studied a number of other species from different localities, belonging to the British Museum and my own collection. These I have included in this paper with some synonymical notes.

Family **JASSIDÆ.**

Subfamily *LEDRINÆ.*

Ledrina Stål, Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 731.

Ledride van Duzee, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., XIX, p. 296 (1892).

Stenocotinæ Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 368 (1906).

Division *LEDRINARIA.*

Ledrinæ Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 365 (1906).

Kirkaldy (*supra*) has proposed two subfamilies, *Ledrinæ* and *Stenocotinæ*, for Stål's group of genera which he originally placed in his *Ledrina*. These are to be divided, and easily divided, by the very different position of the ocelli. They are treated here as of divisional importance.

Genus **TITURIA.**

Tituria Stål, Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh. 1865, p. 158; id.. Hem. Afr., IV, p. 102 (1866).

Type, *S. planata* Fabr.

Amyot and Serville (Hist. Hém., p. 577), proposed the genus *Epiclines* for which as a representative they gave the *Ledra planata* Fabr. As however Stål pointed out, the character they gave for that genus « Prothorax incliné presque verticalement » shows that *Epiclines* = the American genus *Proranus* Spin., and that *planata* Fabr. cannot be included therein. Berg placed

Epiclines in his subfamily *Gyponinae*, and has been followed by Fowler.

1. — **TITURIA HEBES** (Walker).

Epiclines hebes Walk., Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 100 (1858).

Hab. : Java.

Atkinson (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng., LIV, p. 96 (1885), placed this species as a synonym of *T. planata* Fabr.; the two species however are quite distinct.

2. — **Tituria chersonesia** sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum and legs virescent; abdomen ochraceous; lateral margins of head narrowly ochraceous; anterior lateral margins of pronotum ochraceous with the extreme edge black, its posterior lateral margins ochraceous with about apical third rather broadly black; tegmina virescent, costal margin testaceous, posterior claval margin narrowly ochraceous; wings hyaline, the veins virescent or ochraceous; head half as long as space between eyes, thickly, finely punctate, anteriorly obtusely angulate, with a central longitudinal carination which is medially striate; pronotum transverse, longer than head, more coarsely punctate than head, obtusely centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral areas strongly angularly developed, posteriorly obliquely straight, anteriorly curved toward apices; scutellum rugosely punctate; tegmina very thickly punctate.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀ 18 mill. Exp. tegm. 35 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 11 mill.

Hab. : Singapore (H. N. Ridley — Brit. Mus.).

3. — **Tituria borneensis** sp. n. — Body and legs ochraceous, possibly virescent in fresh specimens; margins of the laterally produced pronotum posteriorly somewhat broadly black, anteriorly black on extreme edge; tegmina ochraceously virescent, with a black discal spot beyond middle, the apical marginal reticulate venation piceous, posterior margin of claval area palely piceous; wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous or virescent; head about half as long as breadth between eyes, anterior margin subconvexly rounded, or very obtusely subangulate, centrally longitudinally carinate, and thickly finely punctate; pronotum more coarsely punctate, the lateral areas broadly strongly angularly produced, their posterior margins, almost obliquely straight, their anterior margins convexly rounded to apex; tegmina very thickly punctate.

Long. excl. tegm. 17 mill. Exp. tegm. 37 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 12 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Matang. (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *S. chersonesia* Dist., but head more rounded and much less angulate; lateral pronotal angles more convexly recurved and their posterior margins wholly black; tegmina with a discal black spot and the apical marginal venation piceous.

4. — **Tituria chinensis** sp. n. — Virescent, body beneath and legs ochraceous; tegmina virescent, the margins ochraceous; head half as long as broad between eyes, the anterior margin convex, thickly punctate, obsoletely centrally longitudinally carinate, the carination incised; pronotum more coarsely punctate, the lateral areas strongly broadly angularly produced, their posterior margins somewhat broadly castaneous, tegmina thickly punctate, much less so on costal apical area.

Long. incl. tegm. 18 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 12 mill.

Hab. : West China (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *T. borneensis* Dist. but differing by the perfectly convex anterior margin of the head, the more obtuse and outwardly straight lateral angular areas; tegmina without central black spot, etc.

5. — **Tituria javanensis** sp. n. — Body and legs ochraceous; tegmina ochraceously virescent; some obscure olivaceous spots at anterior margin of head; posterior margins of lateral pronotal productions piceous, the anterior margins black at extreme edge; tegmina with a number of minute pale ochraceous spots, a small black discal spot near middle, costal and apical margins narrowly ochraceous, posterior margin of claval area ochraceous inwardly spotted with olivaceous; head half as long as space between eyes, anteriorly obtusely angulate, on anterior half centrally carinate, thickly finely punctate, pronotum more coarsely punctate, the lateral areas strongly but obtusely angularly produced, their anterior margins a little sinuate, posterior margins slightly concave; tegmina thickly punctate, the apical costal area much less punctate.

Long. incl. tegm. 17 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 10 mill.

Hab. : Java (Dr Helfer, Brit. Mus.).

6. — **Tituria timorensis** sp. n. — Ochraceous or virescent, lateral margins of vertex and pronotum narrowly carmine-red; vertex about half as long as breadth between eyes, finely centrally longitudinally carinate, lateral margins slightly straight in front of eyes and then obliquely rounded to apex, ocelli red; pronotum considerably longer than vertex, the lateral areas acutely angularly produced, thickly punctate with an obscure central longitudinal impression; scutellum punctate; tegmina thickly punctate, much

less so on apical costal area; posterior tibiae with two prominent spines before apex and a smaller spine nearer base.

Long. incl. tegm. ♂ 12 mill; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mill.

Hab. : Timor (Doherty, coll. Dist.).

Allied to *S. assamensis* Dist., but differing by the much more acute pronotal angles, and the different number and arrangement of spines to the posterior tibiae.

7. — *DUSUNA* gen. nov.

Head broad, flat, rounded in front, about half as long as breadth between eyes; ocelli placed on posterior disk of vertex, nearer to each other than to eyes; pronotum with the lateral angles roundly dilated, the posterior margin concavely excavate before scutellum, anterior margin nearly straight, a little sinuate; face generally as in *Tituria*; tegmina short, the claval area broad and very strongly tuberculate, apical margins roundly truncate, anterior margins sinuate, veins marginally punctate, on posterior half the disk is divided into foveate cellular areas; legs moderately long and slender, posterior tibiae spined on outer margin the most distinct spines being three on apical half.

Type, *D. Mouhoti* Dist.

***Dusuna Mouhoti* sp. n.** — Vertex of head ochraceous, the basal half more or less castaneous; pronotum castaneous, the disk paler and more ochraceous; body beneath piceous, frontal area of head beneath, legs, and abdominal segmental margins ochraceous; central area to face, lateral produced margins of sternum, and anal segment castaneous; tegmina castaneous, a greyish white spot beyond middle of costal area, a larger subapical spot of the same colour, and some smaller and more indistinct spots on apical disk; head about half as long as breadth between eyes, sparingly punctate and obsoletely longitudinally carinate; pronotum irregularly finely transversely striate, margins of the laterally produced areas coarsely punctate; tegmina with the claval area thickly coarsely punctate, with strongly ridged tuberculous elevations and with a smaller rounded tubercle on its apical area, costal area finely punctate, apical area almost impunctate.

Long. incl. tegm. 7 mill.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mill.

Hab. : Siam; Chantibon (Mouhot. Brit. Mus.).

8. — ***Dusuna Dohertyi* sp. n.** — Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; body beneath and legs pale testaceous; tegmina pale

umber-brown, a transverse greyish spot a little before middle which does not extend beyond upper claval margin, a large subapical costal hyaline spot and two smaller greyish spots on apical margin; head about half as long as head between eyes, sparingly punctate, obsoletely centrally longitudinally carinate; pronotum irregularly transversely striate, the margins of the produced lateral areas very coarsely punctate; scutellum finely punctate; tegmina somewhat coarsely punctate except on apical area.

Long. incl. tegm. 3 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 5 mill.

Hab. Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty — Coll. Dist.)

Genus PETALOCEPHALA

Petalocephala Stål, Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., 1853, p. 266.

Type. *P. Bohemani* Stål.

9. — PETALOCEPHALA TENUIFRONS.

Ledra tenuifrons Walk., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., I, p. 170 (1857).

Hab. : Borneo.

10. — *Petalocephala conspicua* sp. n. — ♂. Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs pale virescent; tegmina black; vertex of head considerably shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins not angulated in front of eyes but gradually narrowed to apex which is subangulate, centrally longitudinally carinate, finely punctate; pronotum about as long as vertex, transversely wrinkled, thickly coarsely punctate near anterior margin, lateral margins straight, posterior margin concavely sinuate; scutellum thickly punctate; face broadly longitudinally foveate between region of eyes and clypeus; tarsi and spines to posterior tibiæ testaceous-brown.

Long. incl. tegm. ♂, 12 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Singapore (H.-N. Ridley. — Brit. Mus.).

Genus LEDRA.

Ledra Fabr. Syst. Rhynch., p. 24 (1803).

Type, *L. aurita* Linn.

11. — *Ledra reclinata* sp. n. — ♀. Ochraceous, punctured and suffused with fuscous; head beneath and legs pale ochraceous; a broad anterior submarginal fascia to face, and apices of posterior femora, black; abdomen beneath brownish ochraceous; lateral margins of the sternum piceous; vertex of head finely punctate and

granulate, with a strong central longitudinal ridge not quite reaching posterior margin, about half as long as breadth between eyes, lateral margins obliquely straight for a short distance before eyes and then convexly, subangularly continued to apex; pronotum with two strong central linear longitudinal ridges, on each side of which is a laminate upwardly raised and moderately posteriorly directed process, the whole surface with a few fine scattered tubercles, the disk fuscous with the lateral areas ochraceous; tegmina dull ochraceous, the apical half, excluding upper apical area, fuscous-brown, thickly punctate, with some small scattered tubercles.

Long. incl. tegm. 15 mill.

Hab. : Cambodia (Mouhot, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. aurita* Linn. and differing principally by the posteriorly recurved pronotal laminate process.

JUKARUKA gen. nov.

Vertex of head about as long as space between eyes, centrally carinate; ocelli situate at about middle of vertex; head beneath foliaceous, face elongate, narrowed anteriorly, its disk centrally sulcate; pronotum longer than broad, centrally longitudinally laminately ridged; legs slender, posterior tibiæ not foliaceously dilated, posterior coxæ with a short spine; tegmina obliquely vertical, the veins on apical area coarse and reticulate.

Allied to *Ledra* from which it differs by the single laminate ridge to the pronotum, the position of the ocelli, the non-dilated posterior tibiæ, and the more slender and elongate form; by the last character it is allied to *Confucius* Dist.

12. — **Jukaruka typica** sp. n. — Ochraceous, much mottled with black and piceous; body beneath and legs stramineous; face black; vertex of head piceous brown coarsely punctate, each lateral area before eyes greyish with dark punctures, apical margin narrowly carmine-red, the central carination sharply prominent; pronotum ochraceous, punctate, the central laminate ridge and some irregular transverse fasciæ black or piceous; face black, narrowed anteriorly where on each side is a marginal carmine-red spot posteriorly bordered with black; tibiæ outwardly speckled with fuscous; tegmina piceous, inner basal margin and apical area to clavus pale testaceous; the whole apical area of tegmen pale subyaline with the reticulate veins piceous.

Long. incl. tegm. 10 mill.

Queensland (F.-P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

CONFUCIUS gen. nov.

Vertex of head about as long as breadth between eyes, strongly deflected on each side, the apex subangulate; ocelli placed on posterior disk of vertex, nearer to each other than to eyes, head beneath foliaceous, the face long, strongly narrowed anteriorly less so posteriorly, finely centrally furrowed from the region of the antennæ to clypeus; pronotum about as long as broad, non-carinate, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, the posterior angles a little prominent, strongly foveate on each side behind anterior margin, thence somewhat convexly ascendant to posterior margin which is concavely sinuate; legs moderate, all the tibiæ strongly sulcate, posterior tibiæ not foliaceously dilated; tegmina subcoriaceous, thickly punctate.

Allied to *Ledropsis* from which it principally differs by the vertex being not longer than space between eyes, the sinuate lateral margins and the anterior foveations to pronotum, etc.

Type, *C. granulatus* Dist.

13. — **Confucius granulatus** sp. n. — Head, pronotum and scutellum pale testaceous-brown, testaceously granulate, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum blackly granulate, apex of scutellum black; body beneath pale ochraceous, head behind eyes, sternum and legs, darker, tibiæ outwardly with small dark spots on each margin; tegmina pale testaceous-brown, with paler mottlings thus giving the appearance of many small testaceous spots; head finely granulate and punctate with a central longitudinal carination; pronotum wrinkled and much more coarsely granulate than on vertex; scutellum transversely striate with a few small black granules on each lateral margin. In some specimens the posterior disk of the pronotum is more or less virescent, and in the typical ♀ specimen the head beneath in front of eyes is black.

Long. incl. tegm. ♂ and ♀ 10 mill.

Hab. : Hong-Kong (Brit. Mus.).

Genus LEDROPSIS.

Ledropsis White, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) XIV, p. 425 (1844).

Type, *L. cancruma* White.

14. — **Ledropsis maculata** sp. n. — Body elongate, slender, ochraceous, somewhat shining; eyes and two indistinct spots between them, two foveate spots to pronotum, a spot near each basal angle of scutellum, a large spot near middle of clavus and a

minute spot at its apex, and two small discal spots beyond middle of tegmina, piceous or black; tarsi piceous; head with vertex longer than pronotum and scutellum together, with an obscure central longitudinal impressed line, the lateral areas obliquely depressed on each side, very finely punctate and obscurely rugulose, apex subangulate; head beneath foliaceous and very strongly concave, face between eyes centrally sulcate; pronotum little more than half the length of vertex, thickly punctate, centrally non continuously impressed; scutellum coarsely punctate; tegmina very thickly and finely punctate, clavus more coarsely punctate.

Long. incl. tegm. 14 mill.

Hab. : Singapore (H. N. Ridley — Brit. Mus.).

15. — **Ledropsis testacea** sp. n. — Vertex of head and pronotum testaceous, thickly finely granulate; scutellum ochraceous thickly punctured with testaceous, the lateral margins and a central line impunctate; margins of abdominal segments above ochraceous; body beneath and legs greyish, anterior area of face ochraceous; tibiae outwardly greyish thickly spotted with testaceous; tegmina subhyaline, punctate, the veins pale testaceous, the costal area spotted with testaceous, claval area more coarsely and thickly punctate, with scattered testaceous granules; wings hyaline; vertex of head considerably longer than pronotum and scutellum together, with a fine pale central longitudinal carination; pronotum little more than half the length of vertex, with a foveate impression on each side a little behind anterior margin.

Long. incl. tegm. 12 mill.

Hab. : North Borneo (C.-V. Creagh — Brit. Mus.).

16. — **Ledropsis Froggatti** sp. n. — Pale tawny-brown, more or less finely spotted or suffused with sanguineous; scutellum with a black spot at each basal angle; lateral margins of face from near eyes to clypeus, fuscous; vertex of head about as long as pronotum and scutellum together, lateral areas downwardly inclined, centrally longitudinally ridged, lateral margins gradually narrowing from eyes to apex, the whole surface considerably mottled with sanguineous; pronotum gibbous at base, posterior margin strongly subangularly sinuate, the lateral margins straight, the disk downwardly inclined on each side; scutellum testaceous, a large black spot at each basal angle, and two very small black spots on disk; tibiae speckled with sanguineous; tegmina very pale testaceous on about basal half, the apical areas more pale tawny-brown.

Long. incl. tegm. 11 mill.

Hab. : Sydney (W.-W. Froggatt, Brit. Mus.).

Genus RHOTIDUS.

Rhotidus Walk., Journ. Ent., I, p. 318 (1862).

Type, *R. cuneatus* Walk.

17. — ***Rhotidus æqualis*** sp. n. — ♀. Body above and abdomen beneath umber-brown; head beneath, sternum, legs and segmental margins ochraceous; tegmina semi-opaque, the veins ochraceous spotted with greyish-white; wings hyaline with the veins fuscous; vertex of head about half the length of pronotum, obscurely centrally ridged, the lateral margins a little sinuate, the apex subconical, the surface irregularly linearly marked with castaneous; pronotum transversely striate, much irrorated with ochraceous, and with a central dark impressed longitudinal line; scutellum with angulate impression before apex, head strongly foveate at insertion of antennæ; bases of spines to posterior tibiæ black.

Long. excl. tegm. ♀, 12 to 14 mill. Exp. tegm. 23 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. Dodd — Brit. Mus.).

There are seven specimens of this species in the British Museum all belonging to the female sex. The proportion of the head to the pronotum, half its length, will separate it from any of the species described by Stål.

In the Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, pp. 366-68, T. XXIV and XXXI (1906), Kirkaldy has described and partly figured seven other Australian species under this genus. From the outline-figures given of the head none of them however appear to belong to *Rhotidus*, and they apparently represent more than one genus. Kirkaldy's indications of his new species are unfortunately too short to be of practical value.

18. — RHOTIDUS TELIFORMIS.

Ledra teliformis Walk., List. Hem., III, p. 826 (1851).

Hab. : Tasmania.

19. — RHOTIDUS NAVICULA.

Ledra navicula Walk., List. Hem., III, p. 826 (1851).

Hab. : New South Wales.

20. — RHOTIDUS CUSPIDATUS.

Ledra cuspidata Walk., List. Hem., III, p. 830 (1852).

Hab. : « New Holland ».

Division STENOCOTARIA.

Stenocotinae Kirk, Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 368 (1906).

Genus STENOCOTIS.

Stenocotis Stål, Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh., 1854, p. 254.

Type, *S. planiuscula* Stål.

Kirkaldy (Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 369, 1906) gives *S. subvittata* Stål, as type of this genus. This however can scarcely be maintained, for *S. planiuscula* is the first species described by Stål, while the name *S. subvittata* in any case cannot be used, as Stål himself (Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 495) has stated that his *subvittata* is a synonym of *depressa* Walk. which takes precedence.

21. — STENOCOTIS CAUDATA.

Omalocephala? *planirostris* Walk. (nec Donovan.) List. Hom., II, p. 284 (1851).

Ledra planirostris Walk. (nec Donovan.) loc. cit., III, p. 816 (1851).

Ledra caudata Walk., loc. cit., III, p. 813 (1851).

Ledra valida Walk., loc. cit., III, p. 814 (1851).

Stenocotis planirostris Walk. (nec Donovan.) Stål, Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 495.

22. — STENOCOTIS BREVIS.

Ledra brevis Walk., List. Hom., III, p. 820 (1851).

Ledra australis Walk., loc. cit., p. 821.

Ledra claudenda Walk., loc. cit., Suppl., p. 359 (1858).

Stenocotis brevis Stål, Öfv. Vet-Ak. Förh., 1862, p. 495.

Stenocotis claudenda Stål, loc. cit.

23. — *Stenocotis nigrescens* sp. n. — ♀. — Piceous or black with paler mottlings; posterior margins of face, rostrum, body, beneath, coxæ, bases of femora, and the whole of tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; lateral margins of abdomen beneath piceous; vertex of head testaceous brown, with three prominent black spots; pronotum black, with two oblique and very irregular testaceous fasciæ which commence at base of lateral margins and almost meet near middle of anterior margin; scutellum with an arcuate testaceous fascia; tegmina piceous or black, the claval area excluding base distinctly

more piceous brown, and the apical area much irrorated with dull greyish and where the veins are piceous; legs above mottled with brownish; pronotum finely transversely striate as is also the apical area of the scutellum; posterior tibiæ with two prominent spines near apex and a smaller one near base.

Long. incl. tegm., ♀ 9 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. Dodd., Brit. Mus.)

Genus SMICROCOTIS.

Smicrocotis Kirk., Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 370 (1906).

Type, *S. obscura* Kirk.

24. — SMICROCOTIS OBSCURA.

Smicrocotis obscura Kirk., loc. cit.

The British Museum possesses five specimens collected by Mr Dodd in Queensland which agree with the short specific indication given by Kirkaldy of this species, which was acquired from the same locality. Assuming the identification to be correct, these specimens have the face much sinuately narrowed anteriorly and distinctly centrally longitudinally carinate to the region of the eyes; the vertex does not project prominently at apex where it is only a little larger than on its lateral areas.

25. — ***Smicrocotis pallescens*** sp. n. — ♀. — Very pale ochraceous; vertex of head a little prominent at apex, with two central carinations and some darker suffusions; pronotum finely transversely striate, centrally carinate for a short distance from anterior margin; on each side of this abbreviated carinate line is a small rounded foveation, behind eyes two oblique dark lines, the centre of the anterior margin with small dark speckles; scutellum transversely striate; tegmina with the veins, inner and costal margins darker ochraceous; head beneath a little piceous on each side of face in front of the antennæ; apices of the femora and the whole of the tibiæ more or less roseate; face somewhat convexly narrowed anteriorly where it is obscurely transversely striate and centrally longitudinally carinate, its remaining area thickly finely punctate.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀. 11 mill.

Hab. : « New South Wales » (Brit. Mus.).

26. — ***Smicrocotis infuscata*** sp. n. — ♀. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale greyish brown, the veins darker brown, and with about basal

third of costal margin spotted with black; vertex of head a little projecting at apex where it is upturned and distinctly centrally carinate, the lateral margins sinuate; pronotum more or less transversely striate, discally blackly punctate, the punctures on posterior disk forming four obscure longitudinal lines; scutellum finely wrinkled; face very convexly narrowed anteriorly where there is a broad central ridge which extends only about half way to eyes; a few scattered black freckles extending across face to inner margins of eyes; apices of femora and tibiae infuscated.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀ 10 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Queensland, Gayndah (Coll. Dist.).

27. — **Smicrocotis projecta** sp. n. — ♀. Fuscous-brown mottled with dull ochraceous; head with the vertex somewhat prominently projecting at apex, the lateral margins sinuate, centrally blackly carinate, two black spots on each lateral area and the extreme lateral and apical margins ochraceous; pronotum punctate on anterior, transversely striate on posterior area, the former distinctly moderately globose, the latter with fine indistinct linear longitudinal black fasciae; scutellum with an indistinct black spot near each basal angle, the apical area coarsely transversely striate; face broad, a little narrowed in front of eyes where the margins are concavely sinuate, anteriorly centrally carinate from base half-way to eyes; below eyes again slightly sinuately narrowed to clypeus; outside face the anterior lateral areas are much darker; abdomen beneath very pale ochraceous mottled with piceous, femora with a subapical black annulation; tegmina fuscous-brown with ochraceous mottlings.

Long. incl. tegm. ♀ 11 mill.

Hab. : « N. S. Wales » (Brit. Mus.).

Genus KYPHOCOTIS.

Kyphocotis Kirk. Rep. Exp. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc., Pt. IX, p. 370 (1906).

Type, *K. tessellata* Kirk.

28. — **Kyphocotis fasciata** sp. n. — ♂♀. Pale greyish-brown with darker markings; vertex of head with longitudinal darker markings, the more prominent being at apex and on each lateral area; pronotum in ♂ with dark waved linear markings, gradually spreading outward at base, in the ♀ these appear as two irregular waved fasciae, a number of scattered minute dark dots on the central basal area; scutellum moderately laminately elevated, the crest-

like convex process a little directed backward, the surface mottled with dark brown markings; head beneath much mottled with black, a more or less distinct angulated transverse fascia crossing face at region of the eyes and then obliquely directed downward on each side, in the ♂, the whole centre of the face is black; tegmina greyish-brown with blackish markings, the more prominent of which is a broken longitudinal discal fascia and spots on costal margin, near apex of clavus is a large greyish-spot and at and beyond its apex a smaller spot of the same colour; abdomen beneath piceous with the segmental margins ochraceous; femora mottled or subannulated with piceous.

Long. incl. tegm. ♂, 10; ♀, 14 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

Larger than *K. tessellata* Kirk., scutellar elevation smaller, fasciate markings to the tegmina also different.

29. — ***Kyphocotis parva*** sp. n. — ♂ and ♀. Ochraceous, marked and mottled with umber-brown; vertex of head with transverse piceous spots; pronotum with two arcuate, angulate, oblique brown fasciæ, commencing near posterior angle, and meeting near anterior margin, on posterior margin a series of irregular brown spots, a few brown speckles on disk; scutellum umber-brown; face black below the region of eyes; abdomen above ochraceous with three series of transverse piceous spots, abdomen beneath ochraceous with fuscous mottlings; legs with irregular piceous annulations; tegmina subhyaline, basal area, an oblique transverse fascia before middle, and small spots on veins and costal margin, brown or piceous; scutellar elevation obtusely angulate.

Long. incl. tegm. ♂ and ♀, 8 to 8 1/2 mill.; excl. tegm. 7 mill.; exp. tegm. 16 mill.

Hab. : Queensland (F.-P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).